NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the THE DALLY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$\overline{\text{T}} \text{ per annum. THE BALLY HERALD, every Siturday, at six cents topy, or \$\overline{\text{T}} \text{ per annum. the European Edition. \$\overline{\text{T}} \text{ per annum. }\overline{\text{T} \text{ per annum. }\overline{\text{T} \text{ per annum. }\overline{\text{ per annum. }\over PAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per

JOB PHINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and des-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN OPERA

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PAUTROTTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - PHANTON -- RADUL-HAND BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway. - ENGLISH OFERA

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Nothing Venture

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-LORDO

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afternoon and Evening—Tuionon's Missic World—Dr. Valenting, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway

MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway.—BRYARTS' MINST

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Brondway.—ETHIOPIAN CRA New York, Thursday, October 7, 1858.

The News.

The steamship Canada had not reached Halifax at a late hour last evening. She will bring Liver-pool dates to the 25th ult. The report yesterday that she had arrived at Halifax was premature, and originated in the arrival of a gunboat at that place.

A terrific explosion of a powder magazine occurred at Havana on the night of the 29th ult., by which twenty-eight persons were killed and one hundred and five wounded. Many others were supposed to be under the ruins. Ninety new sugar houses were destroyed, the gas works rendered useless, and the whole city affected by the violence of the shock.

The Hon, Gerrit Smith, abolitionist, temperance and woman's rights candidate for the governorship of this State, addressed a large meeting last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute. He subjected himself to a sifting examination, and answered all manner of questions as to his political faith, embracing his views on common schools, the registry law, polygamy, the political parties, prohibitery liquor law, the Metropolitan police law, the burning of the Quarantine buildings, &c. We give a full and graphic report.

In another part of to-day's HERALD will be found further particulars regarding the destruction of the Crystal Palace, with full details of the vari ous articles on exhibition, the amount of insurance &c. The exhibitors held several meetings for the purpose of conferring with the managers of the American Institute in regard to the continuance of the Fair, but no definite action has been resolved upon. Another meeting will be held this afternoon at which it is hoped some satisfactory result will be arrived at. We are glad to learn that the report about a man having been burned to death is not correct.

The steamship Arago, which left Southampton on the evening of the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, but the chief points of the news had been anticipated by the Hammonia and Nova Scotian. Mr. Whitehouse, late electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, had published a lengthy statement in the London papers, in which he reviews his action relative to the testing of the cable at Keyham and other places, states his impressions with regard to its existing defects, and publishes what he considers his grievances sustain ed at the hands of the directors. Mr. Saward had replied in behalf of that body, and Mr. Varley had given an interesting but rather discouraging repor on the present condition of the wire. The Quaran tine war at Staten Island engaged the attention of the London press.

Our Bridgetown (Barbadoes) correspondent, writing on September 12, says:-Since the 24th ult there has been a favorable change in the weather. Rains have been frequent through the island, and wanted. The health of the island, with the exception of colds, with slight fevers and eruptive disorders, is very good. The transactions in produce are confined to molasses, which now commands 20c, per gallon. Flour and corn meal are increasing in demand, on account of the small supply. Corn meal sells at \$6 25 a \$6 50. Bread wanted, and so is codfish. Butter and lard dull; so is lumber; shingles are wanted. The watering of the city from the interior is progressing rapidly. The planters and the government are at war about aborers, and the result will be a limited immigration of coolies from China. No sugar in market; rum, 30c. per gallon in bond.

The Seventy-first regiment proceeded to Camp Washington, Staten Island, vesterday, and relieved the Sixth regiment. The Seventy-first regiment was presented with a beautiful silk flag at the City Hall, by Mayor Tiemann, on the part of an association of gentlemen. Colonel Vosburgh returned thanks in a nest and appropriate speech.

The inquest on the body of Michael Collum, one of the victims of the riot at the Cosmopolitan Gar den, Yorkville, was continued yesterday by Coroner Gamble. Considerable testimony was taken by the Coroner, but none of it went directly to identify the person who inflicted the wound on Collum Tracy, who was examined at Bellevue, was also unable to give any description of the individual who stabbed him. The proprietor of the Cosmopolitan, his wife, and one of the domestics, were among the number examined. A full report of the proceed.

ings will be found elsewhere.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual meeting yesterday afternoon. A resolution was passed that the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York, in conjunction with the President of the Board, be appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and endeavor to come to some under standing with the government in reference to the of Quarantine. A communication was received from Dr. Walser, who stated that he had served a notice on the Sheriff of Richmond county requiring that officer to protect the Quarantino property from attack. The Sheriff expressed his willingness to comply with the request, but declared his inability to do so unless he had at all times a strong force on the ground. A resolution was passed to institute legal proceedings against frau dulent ticket sellers in Great Britain. The number of emigrants arrived so far this year is 62,567, being 86,347 less than to the same time last season. The balance in bank to the credit of the Commissioners

The Board of Education met last evening, and though they continued in session for six hours, they did little business of importance. The chairman of the Finance Committee submitted a resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller to place the sum of \$150,000 at the disposal of the Board. The subject of abolishing the daily Normal School was brought up, and the Board went into a committee of the whole upon the question. The result of their deliberations was the adoption of a resolution recommending to the Executive Committee on Normal Schools the propriety of discontinuing the present daily Normal School from the 31st of next December. The rest of their proceedings were of such a trivial nature as to be void of interest to the

The American Bible Union held its ninth anniversary meeting yesterday in the Broome street Jartist church. The attendance of delegates was large. The condition of the Union is represented as prosperous, and the results of its labors highly gratifying to its friends. After the reading of the unnual report and the delivery of several addresses

the session was adjourned over until this morning. The Grand Jury of the United States District Court were empannelled yesterday. Judge Betts, in addressing the Grand Jury, lamented the limited accommodations which the Court could afford them and stated their assembling had been delayed from that cause for some time, but now the crimina calendar had become so large that it was very important that some action be had on it.

The Assistant District Attorney gave notice yes terday in the General Sessions that he would move for judgment on Saturday in the case of Hugh Darrow, indicted for the homicide of Archibald Irwin, in June, 1857, judgment having been sus pended at that time on condition of good behavior in the future. Mr. Sedgwick stated that since then the defendant had been a terror to citizens, had been arrested several times, and was now committed or an assault on an officer. George Williams was convicted of stealing a horse worth \$150 from Christian G. Koeb. The Recorder sent him to the State prison for three years. John Riley, a notorious thief, pleaded guilty to stealing \$40 worth of raw silk, the property of Wm. W. Hurlbut, and was sent to the State prison for two years. Philip Purcell was placed on trial, charged with stealing \$100 worth of furniture, the property of Irving J. Miller. A large number of witness were examined, the defence maintaining that the complainant gave the property to Purcell as part payment for services rendered to Mrs. Miller in sickness. The case occupied the whole of the day, and created considerable interest. The Re corder will charge the jury this morning.

The cattle market opened yesterday with an in creased demand, and prices slightly advanced. The receipts and quality of the cattle offered were about the same as last week. Some prime cattle on the market were readily taken at from 91 to 10 cent. per pound, while those classed as good brought Sic. a 9c.; inferior and common sold at from 7 to 84 cents. Many of the cattle offered were in the hands of speculators. The number of cattle at all the yards was 3,275 head. The market was well supplied with milk cows, and the demand some what improved. The best cows sold at from \$40 to \$65. Veal calves were plenty and prices well maintained, some bringing as high as 61 to 7 cents per pound. Prices for sheep and lambs were a shade lower, except for prime quality, although the supply had materially decreased. Hogs are in increased demand, and sell nearly as fast as they

arrive. Very few were on sale yesterday.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, closing firm at about 13%c. for middling uplands. Flour was again heavy for inferior and common grades of State and Western brands, and closed at a decline of 5c. 10c., and in some cases the concession reached 10c. a 15c The transactions at the decline, however, were to a fair extent. Should the potato rot spread much in Ireland and the reported injury to the crops on the Russian coast of the Black Sea be confirmed, although the harvest may be good in England, prices may become enhanced. When was firmer for good parcels of new, while inferior parcel were unchanged. Corn was sustained and rather firmer with more doing. Pork was heavy, and prices inclined to droop. Mess sold at \$16 65 a \$16 75, and reinspected do at \$17 25 a \$17 50, and old prime at \$14 75, and new at \$15. Beef and lard were heavy. Sugars were firmer and the market closed better by about \$40, per lb. abov the closing rates of last week. The sales embraced abou 1,400 hhds. and 1,200 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet but steady. There was some more doing in freights, without change of moment in quo-

Mr. Senator Douglas and "His Record"-The Succession and the Administration.

The success or the defeat of Mr. Senator Douglas in Illinois is a matter of no material mo ment to the administration; and this, we think, is the view of the controversy which is entertained by Mr. Buchanan. It is evident, however that the Washington Union is controlled by an outside political interest which looks beyond this administration-a political interest which is operating upon a programme for the succession, calling for the extinguishment of Douglas as the first necessity. To this end, it appears from a late article of nearly four columns in the Union that the object in view is not so much the defeat of Douglas in Illinois as his repudiation by the Southern democracy.

The Union, in the article indicated, produces the record of Mr. Douglas on the subject of slavery in the Territories, from 1850 down to 1854 and the present day, in order to prove from his record " all the way through, that while his uniform policy has been to enforce the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, he has as uniformly maintained the right of the local Territoral government to encourage or exclude the institution of slavery by friendly or "unfriendly legislation." The argument thus made out against him is well sustained; but in reference to the Illinois contest, its premises, facts, quotations and conclusions are better calculated to strengthen the cause of Douglas than any outside assistance which he has yet received from any quarter, not excepting the smooth-faced resolutions of the late Syracuse Democratic Convention.

The particular grievance against Mr. Douglas is his lately declared opinion, substantially, that the Dred Scott decision is a mere string of abstractions, and that it does not interfere with the sovereign right of the people in their territorial condition to legislate slavery out of their Territory. Upon this point the Union declares that "not only are his doctrines unsound" but that he is guilty of a gross breach of faith to his party and to the South, and has shown that his heart is as treacherous as his principles are rotten." This "gross breach of faith to the South," we suspect, hits the nail upon the head. The fireenters of the South, through many of their leading organs and orators, from Richmond to New Orleans, have betrayed a very remarkable sympathy for Douglas, Mr. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, having gone so far as to express a "forvent hope that the Little Giant may thrash the

abolitionist Lincoln out of his boots." Now, assuming that there exists another democratic clique aspiring to the Presidency. that Douglas is the "Little Giant" in their path, and that this clique have a controlling interest in the Washington Union, we can account at once for this arraignment of Douglas as an enemy of the South. If the administration controlled the Union, and its policy regarding Mr. Douglas, and if Mr. Buchanan's first great object were the defeat of Douglas in Illinois, the Union would certainly not be permitted to parade a lengthy argument before the country, calculated to do more in behalf of the re-election of Douglas than all the speeches which he has himself delivered. While this act of the Union, therefore, relieves the administration in the premises, it betrays the existence of an outside anti-Douglas clique for the succession. as regardless, perhaps, of the real interests of the administration as the Douglas conspiracy

As for the "record" of Mr. Douglas upon the slavery question, it may be readily explained. In 1850 he followed the lead of Mr. Clay, knowing that it was the safe and popular side; in 1854 he made a bold push for the Southern vote for the Presidency, with his Kansas-Nebraska bill, but overleaped the mark and lost it. In 1857 he repudiated his own

itself.

bantling; and in 1858 he has plunged into a Northern movement of retaliation against the administration and the South, and in view of Northern balance of power at Charleston. He has a pack of disappointed place hunters at his back throughout the North, and a clique of ambitious aspirants for power, spoils and plunder at the South, who think more of the votes which Mr. Douglas may be able to command than of democratic principles, Dred Scott decisions or Cincinnati platforms. The policy of this conspiracy is to break down and supersede the administration by the year 1860. The adverse Union clique may be simply operating to use the administration, and nothing more.

In this condition of things it becomes the duty of the honest masses of the American people, and especially of the democratic party, to stand fast by the conservative measures and policy of Mr. Buchanan, regardless alike of Presidential cliques and Washington organs. It would be well, too, if these clashing cliques and leaders could be brought to realize the fact that the party, as they have divided it, can do nothing in 1860, and that it can only be re-united upon the common platform of the administration. In the absence of such a consolidation, and in view of the formidable opposition alliance which will almost to a certainty take the field in 1860, the bewildered and disorganized democracy will be scattered like chaff before a sweeping tempest. In this aspect of the case, the movements and counter movements of these various party leaders, factions and sections, to use, or to abuse, or to destroy the administration, are among the most glaring and suicidal follies of the day. The administration can survive with or without Douglas, or any other leader of the party. It is in a position which renders it capable of maintaining itself, should the whole party abandon it; but the very existence of the party depends upon its allegiance to the administration.

Upon this point Mr. Buchanan is secure, and may safely contemplate all the movements of all these cliques and leaders for his cast-off shoes with perfect composure, if not with absolute in-

THE BURNING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE-NO. SAFETY IN IRON.-One of the chief arguments that has been used in favor of iron buildings and iron ships is their presumed immunity from the dangers of fire. Within the past five years numerous public and private edifices have been built entirely of iron—the London Crystal Palace giving the idea a grand start. Our Crystal Palace, like the edifice now located at Sydenham. was constructed of the supposed incombustible materials, glass and iron, and no one ever supposed that in forty minutes it could have been burned to the ground. The iron ships fare no better, as we have seen in the case of the Austria. It was supposed iron hulls would resist the action of fire; but the Arabian reports that the Austria's sides were falling to pieces; and the progress of the fire seems to have been as rapid, both at the Palace and on board the ship, as in wooden buildings or vessels, while the heat emitted from the ferrugineous material was, of course, infinitely greater. These examples would seem to show that the fancied security of iron is to be exploded. Like other lessons in the school of experience we have to pay very dearly for

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.-It will be seen by document published elsewhere, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller, have given their assent to the procurement of the surveys, plans and specifications necessary to determine the practicability and cost of locating the Quarantine on one of the shoals or banks in the lower bay of New York, and the effect of its erections on its channels and anchorage. provided they have the appointment of the engineers who do the work. Until these plans and surveys are laid before them the law for the Quarantine removal restricts all further action on the part of the State authorities. The Governor, nevertheless with the Operantin Commissioners and other officials, has been actively engaged for the last few days in inspecting the different sites suggested. The proposed floating hospitals at Orchard Shoal, do not seem to have met with the approbation of these gen tlemen. Provided Quarantine be removed to a sufficient distance from the shores of the inner bay to dispel all apprehensions of danger from infection, we can answer for it, that but little disposition will be shown to quarrel with any decision at which the authorities may arrive.

Mar. pr Williows.—This very popular prima donna re turned from Europe yesterday, by the Arago, after an absence of eighteen months, during which time she has been engaged in the study of her art under the best mas ters in Italy and France. Mme, de Wilhorst is engaged in the Strakosch troupe and will make her debut in the

CHEAP OPERA AT THE ACADEMY. -The whole of "William Tell" is announced for this evening at the Academy, at the uniform price of fifty cents for all the places. bare announcement ought to crowd the house from par

Virginians, not to be outdone by their northern brethern, are proposing to hold an agricultural fair at Richmond. Va., this month, to extend from the 25th to the 30th inst. We have no doubt it will be quite a creditable affair. Those who wish to visit Richmond at that time can do so very cheaply, as we learn that tickets will be issued to go and retern by either steamship Jamestown or Roanok for fifteen dollars-meals, &c., included.

THE OVERLAND MAIL BOUTE -We have received the fol lowing invitation to visit Fort Smith on the arrival of the first overland mail at that place from California:-

WALTON, Mayor, JOSEPH BENNETT. J. J. WALTON, Mayor, F. WOLFE, GEORGE MORLEY, B. T. DUVAL, G. S. BIRNIE, HENRY BECKEL, B. F. DEVANS,
M. SPARKS,
JOHN F. WHEELER, Committee of Invitation

The Location of Quarantine.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
AND COMPTROLLER ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE
QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS TO REMOVE QUARAN-QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS TO REMOVE QUARANTINE—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ORDERED.
We hereby so far assent to the plan of locating the Quarantine upon one of the shoals or banks in the lower bay of New York, proposed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as to enable them to obtain the surveys, plans and specifications necessary to determine, as far as possible, the cost, stability and safety of any works to be erected for that purpose, and the effect of their erection epon the channel and anchorage of the lower bay, provided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be made by an engineer of engineers to be appointed by us.

JOHN A. KING,
H. R. SELDEN,
S. E. CHURCH.
Dated New York, October 6, 1858. OMMISSIONERS TO REMOVE QUARAN

Dated New York, October 6, 1868. It will be seen, on reference to the law for Quarantine removal and the last report of the Commissioners, that his is an far as the Governor and his associates can proceed to this matter till the plans, &c., are obtained

THE LATEST NEWS.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT HAVANA

Explosion of a Powder Magazine-Twenty-Eight Killed and One Hundred and Five Wounded-Others Under the Ruins-Ninety Sugar Houses Destroyed, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6, 1858. The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana 2d inst., has arrived here.

A large magazine, filled with powder, shells and rock ets, exploded there on the night of the 29th ult., by which twenty-eight persons were killed outright and one hundred and five wounded, while many more were supposed to be under the ruins.

Ninety new sugar houses were totally destroyed. The ras works were rendered perfectly useless, and the city

was left in darkness. The police and troops were guarding many of the buildings that were damaged.

The entire city was affected by the shock. General Concha was the first official on the ground and did all in his power to aid the unfortunate.

The cause of the explosion was unknown. Sugars had declined a trifle : stock 120,000 boxes. Lard was active at 17%c.

Non-Arrival of the Canada

HALIFAX, Oct. 6-11 P. M. The weather is clear, with a light wind from the northwest. There are no signs of the royal mail steamship Canada, now over due, with Liverpool dates of the 25th ult. The report that the Canada was coming up the harbo this afternoon was an error, caused by the arrival of onof the Admiral's gunboats, which at a distance was mis-

Our Special Washington Despatch.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT— ADMIRALS IN THE NAVY—THE CASS-YRISAREI TREATY—THE COMMISSIONER TO PARAGUAY, ETC. Washington, Oct. 6, 1858.

The War Department this morning issued an order call-

ng a board of officers to consider and report on the reorganization of the militia of the District of Columbiathe board to be composed of Major General Jessup, Major Lee and Colonel Roberts, of the army, and General Weightman, Colonel Randolph and Colonel Hickey, of the district volunteers.

The report in the newspapers that the Navy Departmen had decided that captains in the navy, when in charge of an expedition, as that to Paraguay, may assume the title of therefore the Navy Department could not authorize its

It is said that General Jerez is authorized to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty.

Judge Bowlin received to day his instructions as Comnissioner to Paraguay. They were read to the President this morning by the Assistant Secretary of State, and ap proved. The character and tone of these instructions are peremptory, while at the same time just and reasonable. The administration has taken the firm position to suffer no more insults or trifling from Paraguay or the States of South or Central America.

The President has not yet considered the offer of the Society Islands to this country. It is not probable, however, that much importance will be attached to this mat-ter, even should the offer be a bona fide one from the proper authorities. The advantage of such remote possessions, with a barbarous or semi-barbarous pop problematical. If we want more territory we ought to look for it nearer home.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

Judge Bowlin had a long interview to-day with Secreta y Cass, on the subject of his mission to Paraguay. He will to morrow receive his instructions, the prominent fea tures of which are that President Lopez be required to nake an apology for the insult to our flag; to make reparation to the citizens of the United States who were friven out of that country, and to acknowledge his obli gation to satisfy all other demands for redress—the amount of indemnity to be ascertained probably through treaty, and obtain some guarantee for the opening of the La Plata and its tributaries by the removal of the restrictions on trade in those waters. Only one vessel-the Fulton-carrying the Commissioner, will at first proceed to Assumption. Should Judge B. succeed in his objects he will forthwith return to Washington, bringing with him the convention; but in the event of an entire failure, he will direct Commodore Shubrick to send up the leet, and with it to carry out the distinctly defined policy of the administration. The fleet will, after its business in Paraguay, show itself in several of the South American States, particularly in those in which our government has long had unsettled accounts.

raordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, does not exclude Yrisarri. The former represents that he has full authority to ratify the treaty. Within a few officers in command of each end of the Tranit route, with wiew to the protection of American rights and property.

to-morrow on a trip to Tennessee for a few days.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the rank of Admiregulations, hag officers who have been in commission twenty years and upwards, are authorized to hoist their fag at the fore instead of the mizzen mast, and those under that period at the mizzen as usual.

An Army Board is to assemble at the Washington Arsenal, for the purpose of examining the recent improvements in small arms.

The government has not heard from Hon. William Preston, of Kentucky, as to whether he accepts the mission to Spain.

The despatch of last evening should have read:—"The The despated of last evening should have read.—"The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183,000 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting Jacksonville and Aligat, sixty miles in length."

The Salt Lake mail, with dates of the 11th ult., arrived at St. Joseph on the 1st inst. Political matters were quiet in Utah. The California Salt Lake mail had been robbed by Indians in Carson Valley. Dr. Forney, Separintendent of Indian Affairs, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City for Carson Valley.

Congressional Nomination, &c.
Binghamov, N. Y., Cet. 6, 1858.
Hon. R. Holland Duell, of Cortiand, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the republicans from the Twenty-first Congresional district.
The Grand Jury refersed to find an indictment against Oliver Howard, confined for the murder of his two sons last July, the evidence before them showing him to be insane. The Sherlif took him to the Asylum at Utica this morning.

The republicans of the Eighth district, in convention at Concord to-day, neminated Charles R. Train for Congress. He received 68 votes against 59 cast for ex-Governor

Congressional Nomination Declined.

Hon, L. B. Comins, renominated by the republicans for Congress from the Fifth district of this State, has written a letter declining the nomination.

Delaware Election.
Winnerow, Oct. 6, 1859.
Complete returns have been received from the election held yesterday. The democrats have carried the State by 150 majority. Steam Fire Engine Exhibition, &c.

The Senca Falls, N. Y., steam fire engine gave a ment this afternoon, and afterwards in State street.

Jecchiah Asstin, master of the whaling ship Betsy Williams, was rentered to day to pay a fine of \$100, and also assessed \$800 damages to the negro John Francis, whom he left on an uninhabited island.

"Lucrezia Bergia" was performed at the Beston theatre o night by the Strakosch troupe to an overflowing house. New Haven County Falr.

WATESPERY, Conn., Oct. 8, 1858. The annual fair of the New Haven County Agricultural Society opened here to day. The grounds are well stocked, and the exhibition of agricultural implements, manufactured and faucy articles, are thought to be as fine as those of the State Fair. The fair continues two days. To morrow a balloon ascension will take place by Mons. Regnard.

In the case of Geo. C. Bates vs. The Illinois Centred Company, for the possession of the growhich the depots of the road are located, the inight returned a vertical in favor of the company.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans. New Onisans, Oct. 5, 1838. The deaths from yellow fever for the thirty hours ending at noon to day, numbered eighty nine. New Onixans, Oct. 6, 1858. The deaths from yellow fever during the twenty four

Louis indick at moon to day, were surty.

New York State Fair. The weather to-day has been spiendid, a glorious sunstitue and a pleasant cool air preveiting. This was in reality the first day of the fair for visiters, and the grounds were crowded the whole day. Among those present were Hon. E. D. Morgan, Thurlow Weed, General Nye, and other prominent politicians. The attendance of farmers and their families was unusually large. Vice Chanceller William T. McCoun, President of the State Agricultural Society, arrived last night, and was on the grounds to-day.

Agricultural Society, arrives and magnification of the property of tended. The parlors at the Voorhees House were crowded with farmers. The speakers were Messrs. Brown, of Otego; Welles, of Seneca; Marshall, of Orleans; Brown, of Tompkins, and Binninger, of Cayuga. Great interest was manifested in the discussion, the subject being the

Sailing of the Niagara.

Borrow, Oct. 6, 1858.

The royal mail steamship Niagara sailed about 11 o'clock this morning, with sixty passengers for Liverpool, and nine for Halifax, and \$102,000 in specie.

The United States brig Dolphin is announced to sait this afternoon or to-morrow morning, for Norfolk, to join the Puragusy squadron, fitting out at that port.

Markets.

New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1858.

The sales of cotton to-day were 6,000 bales, at 12½c. a 12½c. for middling, and 12½c. a 12½c. for good middling. Sugar dull at 8c for fully fair. Molasses, 35c. Flour dull at \$5 for superfine. Corn, 65c. Mess pork, \$17. New York hay declined to \$15. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 17-32d.; to Havre, ic. a 1½c.

New Orleans, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Cotton unchanged: sales to-day, 7,500 bales. Flour advanced to \$5.25 for superfine. Corn has a declining tendency. New York hay, \$16. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.; to Havre, 1c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

pool, ½d.; to Havre, Ic.

CINCINAT., Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Flour dull and lower: sales at \$4 50 for superfine. Wheat dull: red, 90c.; white, \$1 10. Corn, 50c. Provisions: nothing done. Whiskey dull at 19c.

CINCAGO, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat dull at 66c. Corn firm at 55c, Oats firm. Shipments to Buffale—3,100 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 46,000 do. corn. Shipments to Oswego—30,000 bushels wheat. Receipts—4,100 bbls. flour, 52,000 bushels wheat, 55,000 do. corn.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6—8 P. M.

30,000 bushels wheat. Receipts—4,100 bbls. flour, 52,000 bushels wheat, 55,000 do. corn.

Britalo, Oct. 6.—6 P.M.

Flour market very dult and heavy, prices have a downward tendency; transactions are of a retail characterisales 500 bbls. at \$4.75 a \$5 for good to choice extra; \$5.75 for double extra. Wheat market heavy and lower; prices tend downward; sales 6,000 bushels Miwaukie club at 90c; 2,200 bushels choice white Kentucky at \$1.49; 24,000 bushels Wisconsin white and club on private terms. Corn in good demand; market better; sales 96,000 bushels at 59c, a 50c, for Toledo; 61c, a 62½c, for Illinois river, closing firm at the outside figures. Barley firm; sales at 90c, a \$1.05. Bye quiet; sales 5,000 bushels at 70c. Outs at 45c, a 46c. Whiskey at 21c. Camil freights—40c, on flour, 11c. on wheat; 10c. on corn to New York. Receipts in the last twenty-four hours 7,678 bbls. flour, 31,28 bushels wheat, 5,625 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats. Shipments by canal 3,933 bbls. flour, 34,943 bushels wheat, 66,000 bushels corn.

Oswrato, Oct. 6.—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dult sales 8,000 bushels

wheat, 60,000 bushels corn.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 8,000 bushels white Indiana, on private terms; Midwaukee club, reported yesterday, was at 90c. Corn firm: sales 7,000 bushels; at 63c. for Indiana, and 64c. for Illinois. Canal freights firm, with an advance of ½c. on grain; flour 25c., wheat 8½c., corn 8c. Lake imports—3,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley. Canal exports—3,800 bbls. flour, 55,600 bushels wheat, 11,000 do. corn, 7,100 do. barley, 6,900 do. oats.

ALBANY, Oct. 6—6 P. M.
Flour—Fair business; rates more moderate than last
week: sales 1,400 bbls. Little doing in wheat, but considerable offering; the only sales were three car loads
of handsome white Canadian at 31 40. Oats dull and unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels State at 45c. measure, and
2,000 bushels Canadian at 50c. weight. Corn selling in
car loads at 71c. Barley lower, 40,000 to 50,000 bushels
affect and to arrive offered on change; prices declined 5c.;
sales 3,060 bushels ordinary State four rowed at \$1 05;
800 bushels good ditto at \$1 11; 6,000 bushels ditto on
private terms; 23,250 bushels Canada on private terms,
to arrive, deliverable within the present month; sales
13,000 bushels city made malt, winter and spring, at
\$1 05. ALBAMY, Oct. 6-6 P. M.

The Case of the Slaver Haldes THE PIRST WARRANT DISCHARGED-THE PRISONERS HELD UNDER A NEW WARRANT.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT. Before Kenneth G. White, Esq.
Oct. 6.—The United States vs. Macomber, Mate and Five

of the Crew of the Ship Haidee.-The Commissioner said that he did not feel it necessary to pass upon the second point raised by Mr. Joachimssen, the defendants' counsel, on the previous day, as, under the first point he had come to the decision that the warrant was not sufficient to hold

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, United States District Attorney, Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, United States District Attorney, informed the Commissioner that in order to meet the emergency he had issued a new warrant against those parties based on the fourth section of the act of 1820, the fifth section of the act of 1818; also, under chapter 51, 10th May, 1800. The second section imposes a fine of \$2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, for voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The main point is whether these parties can be held for the capital offence under the act of 1820. Mr. Jeachimssen thought he had a right to ask the District Attorney to elect under which act he proposes to put the parties on their defence. the parties on their defence.

The Instrict Attorney had stated that he held them under four different acts—aid arising out of the same offence.

Mr. Joschimssen said it was a mere anomaly to say that a party could be held on four different warrants for the

ame complaint.

The District Attorney claimed to hold these parties for the capital offence under the act of 1820—he had issued the four warrants so as to meet all difficulties. The landing of slaves on a foreign shore, decoying negroes for sale, constitute a capital offence within the meaning of the statute. He advanted that he was not bound to wait until the first

warrant quashed before he issued a new one. The defend-ants' counsel can call on which ever case he wishes to be

Mr. Hunt, Assistant District Attorney, in answer to Mr. Joachimssen, said that the new warrant was technically the same, only varying the charges.

Mr. Joachimssen automitted that the warrant was still defective. Boutelle is a Portuguese, and the warrant does not show that this is an American vessel; there is no charge under the fifth section of the act against Macomber and the others; that section denounces critzens of the United States who shall voluntarily serve on any vessel (oversity or otherwise, for the purpose of the

does not show that this is an American vessel; there is no charge under the 6th section of the act against Macomber and the others; that section denomes citizens of the United States who shall voluntarily serve on any vessel, foreign or otherwise, for the purpose of the slave trade, or any other person who shall serve on an American vessel for the same purpose. There is not one word charging that these parties did "seize or land on a foreign shore" persons to be sold as slaver, which is the crime contemplated by the act. The charge under the fourth section is defective, and the charge under the fourth section is defective, and the charge under the fourth section is defective, and the charge under the fourth section is defective, and the charge under the fourth section of Judge Betts in the case of Pe Cunha Reis, and contended at considerable length that the District Attorney could not, under any of the warrants, maintain the capital charge against the defeudants.

The District Attorney in reply said he saw no analogy between the case of Reis and the present one, and though he had every respect for the legal opinions of Judge Betts, he would dismiss that case from present consideration. He would be glid to know if the Commissioner were sitting as a juror whether he would consider that there were reasonable doubts in this case. There was no doubt that this vessel was engaged in taking a carge of 1,100 slaves to the ceast of Africa, and he contended that the acts which he cited referred to any person of the crew or the ship's company who was so engaged. The Legislature never could have intended received to punish the person who receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo; whether he remains on board and receives the cargo the act. H

The Commissioner thought that the warrant was sufficient The Commissioner thought that the warrant was sufficient to hold the prisoners. The statute of 1820 was broader than that of '94. In his opinion this case came under the category of the act which recites any one (which includes any of the ship's company), who shall serve on board such vestel or receive such negroes. The decision of Judge Story is entirely different; it refers to the transporting of negroes between two foreign ports where slavery was legal. The prisoners were, therefore, held and the examination was adjourned to Friday morning at eleven eclosk. THE CHISS CONTEST IN EUROPE.-The chess match which

was in progress at Paris, between Paul Morphy, the American, and Harrwitz the German, was temporarily inter-rupted, as we are informed, by accounts received by the repied, as we are informed, by accounts received by the Arago, by the indisposition of the latter. The London Express of the 22d September, announced that the score stood — Morphy, 4; Harrwitz, 2; which would leave Morphy three games to score to win the match. The London Sunday Times states that Morphy had won six of the seven games, but does not give Harrwitz a score. There is very little doubt but that by this time young America has best the veteran player and established his claim us being the greatest known living chess player. The matches with staunton and Andersen which will soon be played, will continue all the doubters on that point.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Varley's Report on the Condition of the Cable.

&c., The United States mail steamship Arago, Captain Lines,

THE STEAMSHIP ABIEL ACROUND.

rom Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port carly The Arago left Southampton at six o'clock F. M. on the 22d of September, and has experienced a constant succes-

sion of strong westerly winds and gales during the entire

passage. She has brought two hundred and fifty passengers, the

isual mails, and a very full cargo. Among her passengers are Colonel Ransloff, charge d'affaires from Denmark to Washington; Geo. H. Goun-die, Esq., United States Consul at Zurich; Lieutenant C. Halliday, of the Swedish navy; Madame Cora de Wil-horst, prima donna to the Italiam Opera, New York, and Chas. Boudousquie, Esq., manager of the New Orleans

Opera, with a troupe of distinguished artists. The news by the Arago has been anticipated by the Hammonia and Nova Scotian.

The Atlantic Tolegraph.

MR. VARLEY'S REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE CABLE.

TO THE EFFOR OF THE LONDON POST.

SIR—I am instructed by the directors to forward for publication the Electric and International Telegraph Company. He is one of the gentlemen who has been consulted by the Board in reference to the present state of the Atlantic cable. Yours truly,

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 22 Old Broad street, Sept. 21, 1858.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE. I arrived at Valentia on the evening of the 5th instant, when I found that no words had for many days been received through the cable from Newfoundland.

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th I tested the cable at

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th I tested the cable at intervals in four different ways, to ascertain its condition. The following are the results—

Firstly—There is a fault of great magnitude at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia, but the locality cannot be more accurately ascertained until a portion of the cable, twenty or thirty miles in length, has been tested against my standard of resistance, and until the log has been consulted to ascertain the amount of slack paid out. I would suggest that the piece of cable at Greenwich be carefully measured and tested against my standard, in order to obtain the most correct estimate of the distance of fault; assuming, however, that it is 270 miles, and allowing 22 per cent for slack, it is possible that the chief defect is in shallow water—110 fathoms.

possible that the chief defect is in shallow water—110 fathoms.

Secondly—The copper wire at the faulty place above alluded to does not touch the iron covering of the cable, as is proved by its forming a voltaic element, which gives rise to a continuous positive current from the copper wire, varying very little in tension.

The insulation of the wire between Valentia and the could be prefect, or at least contains no defect of sufficient

The insulation of the wire between valentin and the fault is perfect, or at least contains no defect of sufficient importance to be perceptible, or to materially influence the working were the cable otherwise perfect.

Fourthly—The copper wire is continuous, and consequently the cable has not parted. Faint signals or reversals are still received from Newfoundland, but the power used will shortly eat away the exposed copper wire in the faulty place by electrolytic decomposition.

The actual resistance of the fault appears to be at least equal to ten miles of the cable, but it is most probably

greater.

Taking it at its lowest resistance, viz: ten miles, and assuming that Newfoundland is only using 180 cells of Daniel's battery, the strongest current received thence, during my stay, was only 1-24th part of the force that it should be were there but this one fault. When it is, however, borne in mind that, on the other side they are probably using more power, and, also, that the defect first altuded to probably offers more resistance than that assumed, viz.: ten miles, it is evident that there is another and more distant fault, the approximate locality of which I could not pretend to estimate at this end without being able to speak to Newfoundland.

pretend to estimate at this end without being able to speak to Newfoundland.

From the authentic data shown to me at Valentia I am of opinion that there was a fault on board the Agamemon before the cable was submerged, at a distance of about 560 miles from one end and 640 from the other.

The following are the data in question, but on what occasion they were obtained I am unable to state. They were, however, probably taken when the ships were at Queenstown.

town:—
Testing of Coils on Beard the Agamemum, consisting of about
1,200 Statute Miles of Coile.

1. When the upper end was disconnected the current entering the cable from a battery was 8-5 parts.

2. When upper end was put to earth, current entering he cable was 10.0 parts.

3. Current going out of upper end of cable to the earth, parts.

parts.
4. When the lower end was disconnected the current ntering the cable was 8.5 parts.
5. When lower end to earth, 10.5 parts.
6. Current going out of upper end of cable to earth, 4.5 parts.—Showing that if there were a fault it was nearer to the upper end, but not far from the middle of the coil.

When 200 miles had been removed from one end of the coil (but from which end I am not at present aware), eaving 1,000 miles, the amounts were—

-Indicating that there was a faul, by rough calculation at bout 500 miles from one end and 440 from the other. With the 200 miles of cable the amounts were—

Battery of Niagura End.

4. Current entering cable, Agamemnon end being disconnected, 35% parts.

5. Agamemnon end to earth, 37 parts.

6. Current flowing out at Agamemnon end to earth, 14 parts, indicating considerable leakage on board the Aga-

parts, indicating considerable leakage on board the Agamemono.

I am also informed that the currents through the cable, even immediately after it was submerged, were so weak that relays were useless, and that not one perfect message was recorded by them—everything that was received being read from the deflections of a galvanometer.

By comparing the above data with those of the new cable now making by Messra. Glass & Elliot for the Electric and International Telegraph Company, the amount of current which entered the 1,000 miles of cable when disconnected at one end should not have exceeded 2 or 2.5 parts instead of 7.5 and 8.5 parts.

The inference by rough calculation, therefore, is that there was a fault offering a registance equal to 1,000 or 1,200 miles of cable situated at a detance of about 560 miles from one end of the 1,200 miles coil on board the Agamembon.

1,200 miles of cable situated at a distance of about 550 miles from one end of the 1,200 miles coil on board the Aganemnon.

This, however, cannot be the fault first alluded to—situated at about 270 miles from Valentia—but may have been the one which caused such alarm when the ships were 500 miles from Ireland, and when the signals ceased altogether and never certainly recovered.

It is not at all improbable that the powerful currents from the large induction coils have impaired the insulation, and that had more moderate power been used the cable would still be capable of transmitting messages.

To satisfy myself on this point I attached to the cable a significant in the gotta perchase to let the water reach the wire; the wire was then bent so as to ciose up the defect. The defective wire was then placed in a jug of seawaler and the latter connected with the earth.

After a few signals had been assaft from the induction coils into the cable, and consequently into the test wire, he electricity burnt through the incision rapidly, burning a bole nearly one-tenth of an inch in diameter.

When the full force of the coils was brought to bear on the test wire by removing them from the cable and allowing the electricity only one channel, viz.—that of the test wire—the discharges, as might be expected, burnt a hole in the guita percha under the water half an inch in length, and the burnt guita percha came floating up to the surface.

The forcepoing experiments prove that when there are

se surface.

The foregoing experiments prove that when there are operfections in the insulating covering there is very

operfections in the insulating covering there is very cont danger arising from using such intense currents. The size of the present conducting strand is too small have worked satisfactorily even had the insulation

with a strand of larger dimensions less intense currents could be required, and both speed and certainty in-

reased.
It is not however altogether impossible that some intelligible signals may yet be received through the cable, at stated in my previous communication. C. F. VARLEY, Electrician of the Electric and International Telegraph

The Ariel on Shore and off Ago

The Ariel on Shore and off Agola.

[From the London Chronicle, Sept. 21.]

The Vanderthit ateamer Ariel, with the American mails, was telegratised to Senthampton as having passed Horse Castle at ten minutes before nine o clock on Friday night. It was arranged that she should come up to Southampton, and she was expected to reach her moorings there at about eleven o clock that night. About that time the Southampton correspondents of the Lendon press, the Post Office employes, and the clerks of Messrs, Dunlop & Schooles, Mr. Vanderbill's Southampton shipping agents, were assembled in the docks. The newspaper correspondents had made their anrangements as usual for a rapid communication of the Ariel's news to London by tolegraph. At 11 P. M. a smallting steamer left the dock for the stream to fetch in the mails and English passengers from the American vessel. After they had waited till midnight in the otmost analytic for the signal gun and rocket of the Ariel, the lights of the tug were suddenly massed from the stream. In half an hour afterwards the Custom House beat returned to the dock and reported that the tog had gone down the river in scarch of the Ariel. It was not tall between four and five in the morning that the steaming returned with the Ariel's mails and despatches, and with intelligence that the mail packet would require some assistance before the could be got off. It was now too late to triegraph her news to London.

The Ariel passed Horse Cassle in charge of a sea mist. A still bree 2 was blowing at the time, and the tob had late bely in all at beyon to the Ariel and the mist in the had passed by an and Departed and the stanting that the stop in the Ariel and Departed and the late of the tob in a stanting castle was blowing at the time, and the tob had at the party to the Ariel, and the stanting of the time.

pror and Beauty a tyre waters, The Symmosphon piles -